Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

INDEX

INDEX TO VOLUME XX

A

Airplane and Stage Coach, 224.

Applegate, Jesse, views the race of pioneers as but instrumentalities for Deity in His purpose to increase knowledge, virtue and happiness of human race, 397-9.

ASTORIA FORT, THE BRITISH SIDE OF THE RESTORATION OF, 243-260; 305-330; new documentary sources prepare for a true verdict on the procedures of the participants in the restoration of Astoria, 243; opportunities given writer by British Foreign Office for research on this problem, 243-4; characteristic aggressiveness common to British and Americans cause of much of the difficulty in their relations, 244-5; parallel plans of North West Company and John Jacob Astor, 245-6; sources of confusion as to relative priorities of explorations of British and Americans as bases of their respective claims, 246-7; the English point of view and William Pitt's plan for colonization of this region based on it, 247-9; the conflicting views of the Americans and their different projects based on them, 250; correspondence through which the movement and procedure for restoration develops, 250-60; uncertainty of the Nor'westers as to the protection that the British government would afford them in trade ventures in the Oregon Country, 305-7; the course of events touching the foreign relations of the U. S. from 1815-17 of which the dispatching of the *Ontario* was a part, 307-9; the report that the *Ontario* was proceeding to the Columbia River "to seize and destroy the establishment and trade of the North West Company on that coast" caused Simon McGillivray of that concern to institute inquiries, 309-11; this develops a line of correspondence which provides that the British government shall not contest the point of possession of the Columbia River at the outbreak of the war but does not admit the validity of the title of the U. S. government to the settlement and in which its irregular mode of procedure to secure restoration is deprecated, 311-20; report on the establishment constituting Fort George, and the proceedings of restoration, 320-5; British commissioners negotiating treaty of 1818 express amazement at claim of priority of discovery and occupation by U. S., 325-6; Adams' response to their views regarded as contentious, 326-30.

B

Battleship Oregon, The, 224.

Blue Bucket Mine, where was it? 219-20.

BOUNDARY OF OREGON, THE NORTHERN, 25-34; the more or less consistent positions of the United States and Great Britain in their conflicting claims to the Oregon Country, 25; course of events that led to the disclosure of the document containing the request that the Hudson's Bay Company remove its principal trading post to the north side of the Columbia, 25-6; George Canning's attention directed to the British interests in Oregon, 26; primacy of economic motive in impelling to interest in Oregon, 26; current error as to who initiated movement to select site of Fort Vancouver, 27; Governor J. H. Pelly outlines basis for British claim to Oregon Country, 27-33.

BOUNDARIES, THE NORTHWEST, 331-44; Sir George Simpson answers Henry Addington's queries relating to resources and history of the Pacific Northwest, 333-9; J. H. Pelly answers queries of William Huskisson relating to resources and history of the Pacific Northwest, 339-44.

C

Canning, George, political service of, 26.

CHRISTIANITY, BEGINNINGS OF, IN OREGON, 159-72; religious influence of early trappers and traders, 160; Iroquois deserters from the Hunt party start movement culminating in delegation going to St. Louis on religious mission, 160-1; Dr. McLoughlin conducts services at Fort Vancouver, 162; planting of Roman Catholic work in Oregon, 162; knowledge of Indian trip to St. Louis rouses Dr. Wilbur Fisk and the Jason Lee party is organized, 163; first sermon preached in the Willamette Valley, 163; the great reinforcement, 1840, 166; first protestant church, 167; American Board commissions Dr. Parker, who selects Dr. Marcus Whitman as companion, 168; the Whitman, Spalding, Gray

party and mission establishments, 168-9; Reverend Harvey Clark and John S. Griffin begin activities on Tualatin plain, 169; Dr. George H. Atkinson represents Congregationalism, 170; Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians lay foundations, 170-2.
Corvallis in 1855, 107.

E

Earthquakes, the frequency of slight, 222.

F

FISHER, REVEREND EZRA, CORRESPONDENCE OF, 95-137; strength of different denominations in Salem in 1854, 97; beginning of organized activity of Baptist church in Portland, 99; size and prospects of Portland in 1854, 99.

G

Gaston, Joseph, participates in promotion of Dayton-Sheridan railroad, 145.
Gold diggings excitement near Fort Colville, 121-123.

H

Hembree, Captain, monument for, 224.

I

Indian war terror, 127-8.
Indian fighters, encampment of, 223.

J

K

L

M

Miscellany notes, 225-8.

N

Nachess Trail, examination of, 225.

O

Oregon Caves, the naming and reservation of, 400.

OREGON, THE FEDERAL RELATIONS OF, 35-93; 173-218; 261-295; 345-395; Sir George Simpson gives British government information as to situation in Oregon, 35-6; emphasizes attitude of H. B. Co. as to British interests in the Oregon Country, 36-7; British government presses overture American delays acceptance, 37-9; the tripartite project including California, Texas and Oregon, 39-41; progress with the Oregon issue in hands of Pakenham and his rejection of the American offer, 41-50; British attempt to reopen negotiations, 51-4; the Oregon question uppermost in Congress on the phase of giving notice of termination of joint occupation, 55-82; Oregon legislative measures before Congress, 83-93; opening of negotiations that consummated treaty of 1846, 173-4; arbitration of issues proposed but not accepted, 174-8; proposition for renewal of negotiations and Polk's attitude towards it, 178; progress towards agreement on terms of treaty, 178-86; Secretary Buchanan refuses to draft message submitting it to Senate, 186-7; Senate advises Polk to accept and ratifies but not without strenuous opposition, 187-91; who was the "instrument preserving the peace of the world?" 191-2; consideration of possible explanations of Polk's course on the Oregon issue, 193-218; steps to provide territorial organization and other legislative needs for Oregon balked in Congress through injection of slavery issue, 261-9; the Benton letter to the people of Oregon, 269-71; Polk's attitude on the issue called out, 269-71; Oregon issue swallowed up in greater issue of slavery and its extension, 272-4; Oregon issues with slavery extension uppermost in the Senate, 274-84; compromise committee provided and its bill passed, 384-8; House promptly defeats Senate measure and passes bill of its own, 288-90; Oregon territorial organization act passed and signed by President, 290-95; increasing annual migrations to Oregon, 340-6; gradual modifications of its organic law, 346-8; advent of territorial officials in Oregon, 348-9; failure of federal aid in Cayuse war, 349-51; astounding ideas of President Taylor as to advisable policy towards Oregon and California, 352-3; land legislation for Oregon, 353-7; relation of Dr. McLoughlin to land question, 357-60; Thurston's manipulations to deprive Dr. McLoughlin of his rights, 360-3; adjustment of Hudson's Bay Company's claims, 363-4; Indian war claims, 364-6; protection of emigrants, 367; projects for transcontinental railway, 367-70; growth of population and extension of settlements and carving of new territories out of old Oregon territory, 370-3; pressure for admission as a state, 373-9; issues in constitutional convention, 379-80; the Oregon constitution and question of admission of Oregon before Congress becomes involved with issue of slavery extension and general party politics, 380-9; marking of the boundary, 390; a summary of varying fortunes of the Oregon question, 391-2; bibliography, 393-5.
Oregon pioneers, annual meeting of, 222.
Oregon Spectator, tablet marking site of its first issue, 297-300.

P

Pacific Railway dates, 221.
Pelly, Governor J. H., outlines to George Canning basis of British claim to Oregon Country, 27-33.
PIONEER, THE, 231-3; letter to Board of Regents of University of Oregon requesting designation of spot for erection of monument as memorial to Oregon pioneers, 231-2; expression of admiration of genius of Sculptor A. Phimister Proctor, 232-3.
Pioneer, The, Mr. Teal's, 224.
Pioneers, Oregon, death lists of, 139, 229, 303-4.
PIONEERS, QUALITIES OF THE OREGON, 235-242; experience and training of type of people who became founders of Oregon, 235-8; occasions on which their qualities have been demonstrated, 238-41; the statue as symbolizing and immortalizing these qualities, 241-2.
POLK AND OREGON—WITH A PAKENHAM LETTER, 301-2; expression of the views of the "49 men" and of "54°-40' men" and the relative strength of these in Congress, 301-2.
Portland and prospects in 1854, 99.

R

RAILROAD, HISTORY OF THE NARROW GAUGE, IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY, 141-58; transportation situation in the Willamette Valley in the latter 70s, 141; plans for the extensions of the system, 142; its transportation effects, fate under Villard and the final disposition of it, 142; its initial financing, bankruptcy, reorganization and later finances, 143; conditions leading to promotion of the Dayton-Sheridan line, 144; details of its early finances, 145; becomes property of Scotch buyers organized as Willamette Valley Railroad Company, 145; equipment of the road, 146; a progressive period of railroad construction in the Pacific Northwest, 146; extensions of narrow gauge mileage on east and west sides in early '80s, 148; lines of traffic operated, 149; great scheme of junction at Winnemucca with Central Pacific line, 149-50; Villard wins control to protect the Oregon and California from competition, 150-1; institutes policy to make leased lines feeders to Oregon and California railroad, 151; ruined road finally taken over by Southern Pacific Railroad, 151-2; law suits over repudiated lease, 152; restoration of road and Dundee and Portland extension, 153-4; gravitation to Southern Pacific, 154; Ray's Landing bridge project, 155; public levee of Portland seized for terminal, 155; Huntington's large projects in the early '90s, 156-7; financial transactions involved in the acquisition of the narrow gauge system by him, 157.
Rainier, the name of Mount, 221.
Reid, William, heads company of Scotch buyers of "Yamhill" railroad, 145; large financial and promotion activities of, in Oregon, 147.

S

School enterprises in Oregon in 1855, 109.
SNAKE RIVER IN HISTORY, THE, 1-23; portrayal of conditions incident to its discovery by Meriwether Lewis, 1-2; William Clark names it Lewis River, 3; the name "Snake," that of the Indians inhabiting its basin, supplants the name Lewis, 3; versions as to why the tribe was so named, 3; Jefferson's statement of loss suffered in Lewis' death, 4; the prehistoric roads of the region, 4-5; David Thompson erects first building in what is now the state of Idaho, 6; Andrew Henry established Fort Henry on the Snake, 6-7; adventures of three hunters in Henry's company, Edward Robinson, John Hoback and Jacob Rizner, 7-8; they lead the Wilson Price Hunt party through to Fort Henry, 8-9; Donald McKenzie sent out to establish post among Nez Perces, 9; John Reed returns to cache at Caldron Linn, 10; Reed's second visit to Snake River country and first Indian masacre in the Snake River valley, 10-11; scenes of tragedy on the Oregon trail along the Snake, 11-14; complications from differing marriage customs of white and red race, 14-15; history of Fort Boise, 15-16; the massacre of the Vanorman train, 16-17; the acquisition of the horse, the recession of the buffalo and the Oregon trail, 17; pioneers and gold seekers as state makers, 18; the new factor making history in the Snake River valley, 19-23.

T

The Cascades, 102, 104, 127.
The Dalles, 1854, 103; mines on the upper Columbia cause importance of, 124.

U

University, Territorial, removed from Corvallis to Jacksonville, 107.

V

Villard, Henry, large activity of, in railway construction and operation in the Pacific Northwest, 146.

Y

Yreka as large as Portland in 1855, 112-3.